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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

Bombay

THE



Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
where all communications must be
Addressed.

No. 56,121.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MANGALORE & LONDON
WITH LUNDS TO CALL
AT RHODES AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting At	Tons
26th Nov.	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th	CALISTO	8000	MONTECALVO	12500
20th	SALETTA	8000	MONTECALVO	12500
27th	PRISMA	8000		
4th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
11th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
25th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
2nd	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
9th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
16th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
23rd	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
30th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
7th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
14th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
21st	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
28th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
5th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
12th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
19th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
26th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
3rd	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
10th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
24th	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000
31st	SALETTA	8000	MACEDONIA	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to
connecting Steamer at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER
on day of sailing. All passengers must at-
tend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical
inspection by the Health Officer of the
Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.
• INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER
STEAMERS.
The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons
will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WED-
NESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914.
The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons
will leave BOMBAY at 4 p.m. on WED-
NESDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1914.
Direct for MARSEILLES, LONDON
and LONDON, conveying passengers in
ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows:—
SINGLES RETURN.
"A" rate, "B" rate, "C" rate, "D" rate.
To MARSEILLES, 2nd or 3rd 391 or 718
To LONDON 627 or 1225 918 or 712

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
certainly usually on WEDNESDAY,
Sailing Passengers, for the Straits, China
and Japan and Return Tickets are issued
on favourable terms.
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mation apply to
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Superintendent.
Bombay.

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(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)
BOMBAY TO NAPLES
AND GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks
on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons	Capt.	To sail on
Firenze	3879	Merlo	16th Dec.
Porto Said	5310	Molle	19th
A Steamer	6000		10th Feb.
	6000		10th Mar.
	6000		7th April.
	6000		5th May.
	6000		2nd June.
	6000		30th

RATES TO ITALY.

Single ticket	1st	2nd	3rd	CL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	4.50	3.50	1.65	
Return tickets				
Available 2 years	675	525	217	

Through tickets to LONDON on applica-
tion.
Through tickets to NEW YORK in
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Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates
for missionaries.

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are issued to return either by the Messa-
geries Maritimes from Marseilles or by
the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers af-
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accommodation in two,
three, or four berths
cabin staterooms, for first class passengers
only.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified
Surgon and an experienced Stewardess.
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Electric Press.

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INTEND TO DEPARTURE

STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks
Steamer Tons Sailing Date Time Route via
Dumra, 1,035 Thurs. 27th Nov. 9 a.m. 1 G.M.
Dumra, 1,035 Thurs. 27th Nov. 10 a.m. direct.
Dumra, 1,035 Mon. 18th Dec. 11 a.m. P. D. & C.M.

† Catch Madras.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail
Steamer.
• Portbando, Dwarka and Cutch
Madras.

FOR KARACHI AND BURESHI (Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,035 tons, on Thursday
27th November, calling at Muscat,
Bureshi and Mahomrah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Patula," 2,998 tons, on Tues-
day the 2nd December, calling at,
Veraval, Mangroli, Karachi, Rasmi, Chabbar,
Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Hengam, Longa,
Bahrein, Bushire, Kowet, Mahomrah
and Bureshi.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers. Tonnage. Sailing on
"Pentakota" 3,418 Thursday 27th Nov.
"Pentakota" 3,418 " 11th Dec.
"Palmetto" 3,418 " 25th
"Palmetto" 3,418 " 8th Jan.
† Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar,
Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and
Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar,
Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape
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other line.

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Frequent sailings with onward connec-
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26th November, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO
MANGALORE AND LONDON.
The following sailings have been arranged
HOMERWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.
Steamers. Tons. Capt. Leave Bombay.
Mandila ... 5,991 J. Thomson ... 1st Dec.
Olympia ... 5,121 J. Kinnaird ... 13th Dec.

HOMERWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.
Steamers. Tons. Capt. Leave Bombay
"Circassia" 6,722 C. F. Osborne,
R.N.R. 4th Jan.
Scindia ... 5,106 Wm. Koles ... 16th Jan.
Castalia ... 6,388 G. Mitchell ... 31st Jan.
"Elysia" 6,388 J. A. Coverley ... 25th Feb.
Mandila ... 5,991 J. Thomson ... 13th Mar.
Olympia ... 5,121 J. Kinnaird ... 25th Mar.
"Circassia" 6,722 C. F. Osborne
R.N.R. 7th April.
Scindia ... 5,106 Wm. Koles ... 21st April.
Castalia ... 6,388 G. Mitchell ... 1st May.
"Elysia" 6,388 J. A. Coverley 23rd May.
*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

Bombay to Suez	Single Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413 627
Bombay to Port Said	446 677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578 924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653 990
Bombay to Gibraltar	590 891
Bombay to Liverpool	605 957
Bombay to New York	841 1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	446

All return tickets are available for two
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Concessions granted to Families, Rail-
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Each steamer carries a fully qualified
Surgon, and experienced Stewardess, and
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All steamers have electric lights and electric
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the penalty attached to oversteering their
leaves by reason of delay in arrival of
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For any further information regarding
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GRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels. Tons. Capt. To sail on
Nons ... 5,985 Vallat ... 17th Dec.
1914.
Sydney ... 4,118 Levoque ... 13th Jan.
Caledonia ... 4,140 Fabre ... 11th Feb.
Dumra ... 5,583 P. de Bousquet 11 Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat 6,378 Lafont ... 8th April.
Australia ... 6,392 Costa ... 6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 591	495	235
Do. (return)	891	743	405
To London (single)	650	528	279
Do. (return)	999	797	495

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available
for one way by the Messageries Maritimes
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One sailing every four weeks.
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You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun.
Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you
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All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous
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The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer
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It is not expensive.

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They give you perfect pictures always and every time
and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together
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It is the Camera for the Amateur, it is the Camera for
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Manager.

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Snowflake	150c in cases.	These well- known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
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Devco's	125c " "	
Monkey	125c " "	

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LONDON AGENTS
MONGINI BROTHERS

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delivered free of all charges at any address in the United
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No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.

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No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MURTAJAPUR-ELLICHPUR SECTION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.
THE MURTAJAPUR-ELLICHPUR SECTION of the Central Provinces Railways will be opened for Goods Traffic from the 1st December, 1913.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

SISTER SUPERIOR of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, begs to **THANK** most cordially in the name of the poor little ones, the Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised the Concert held on the 23rd inst., in aid of the Building of the New Foundling Home.
She hopes that they and many others will also patronise the **FANCY BAZAAR** which will be held in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, for the same purpose, from the 1st December to the 5th inclusive, at 4-30 p. m.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 480 of 1912.
17885
SOBHAGCHAND PITAJI, Receiver appointed in the Small Causes Court, S. No. 708/24572 of 1911, residing at Byulla, Parel Road, in Krishna Mistry's Chawl, Plaintiff.
Versus.
PARWATIBAI and NIRMALBAI, widows, heirs and legal representatives of the deceased **MANILAL UMEDRAM**, residing at New Gamdevi Road, Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property dated the 2nd day of October, 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to **SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION** at the instance of the plaintiff above named, all the right, title and interest of the defendants above named in the following property—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate on the South side of the New Gamdevi Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7343, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the New Gamdevi Road, on or towards the East by the Gamdevi Road and the fifteen feet passage, on the South by the Improvement Trust plot No. 32, and on the West by the said New Gamdevi Road. The property is in the occupation of the tenants of Manilal Umedram.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges on claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 13th day of December, 1913, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.
Dated this 13th day of November, 1913.
N. D. GHARDA,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF WEEK END RETURN TICKETS OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
FROM 1st December 1913, week-end return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Buthanpur, Bombay and Khandwa, Bhusawal and Nagpur and Khandwa and Nagpur.
These tickets will be issued under the same conditions as are in force between other stations, as shown in para 53 of the current Coaching Guide No. 179 except that in future, should a passenger holding a week-end return ticket desire to alight at any station short of the full distance, for instance, a passenger purchasing a ticket between Bombay and Mambal will wish to alight at Lamdagon, he will be permitted to do so, but the outward half will be collected at Lamdagon and his journey outward will be considered as completed there. He can travel on the return half from any to any station between Mambal and Bombay, but the ticket will be collected at the station at which he alights.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasures of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importance of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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ENGINEERING,

AND

DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,

ARTISTS'

MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LONDON'S LEADING

FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advice, on the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Premier Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

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ENGLAND,

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FASHIONS

FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

© SELF CURE NO FICITION! NO SUFFERING NEED NOW DESIGN. 1913. NEW FRIENDS REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Excesses charged either by superstitious injections or by the use of medicine.

THERAPION No. 2

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 4

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 5

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 6

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 7

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 8

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 9

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 10

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 11

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

THERAPION No. 12

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Brings back the lost vitality and health.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ACCIDENT TO MAUD ALLAN.

THE MANAGEMENT regret to announce that Miss MAUD ALLAN having sprained her ankle there can be NO PERFORMANCE of the MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY COMPANY, to-night Miss ALLAN will take complete rest and will

POSITIVELY RE-APPEAR

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ON THURSDAY EVENING

Nov. 27th.

Seats booked for yesterday (Tuesday) and to-day (Wednesday) will be exchanged for any subsequent performance or the money will be refunded on application to ROSE and Co.

W. ANGUS MACLEOD,
General Manager.

The Maud Allan-Cherniavsky Company.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, 27 November.

FRIDAY, 28 November.

SATURDAY, 29 November

AT 9-30 P.M.

First appearance in India of

MAUD ALLAN

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DANCER

and the popular instrumentalists,

LEO, JAN, AND MISCHIEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Private Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.

Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.

Dress Circle Rs. 6.

Balcony Rs. 5.

Gallery Rs. 3.

BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Rs. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the

BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at 10, HOME STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer conditions of rapidity and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, &c.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODFREY and S. BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand) 6½ inch by 3½ inch, Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand)

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT PRINTER, for a daily newspaper. Previous experience essential. State full particulars to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

SCENES FROM CHARLES DICKENS' NOVEL.

PICKWICK PAPERS

An essentially English story in the original English surroundings.

FEATURING.

The clever Vitagraph Comedienne Bunny in his impersonation of

Mr. Pickwick.

Every scene is staged in the exact spot described by Dickens. Costumes and make-up are all founded on Cruickshank's cartoons.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell);

Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only. MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a specialty) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OEUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overworked brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-3 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobie's itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.

WORLD LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission

Interest—Decimal (Values—Due Dates

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE

ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.
NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.
PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 25 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices.
THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.
Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 24. BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plas.	Minas.
2 1/2 per cent. Consols	72 1/2-16	un chgd	
3 1/2 do. do.	85 3/4	un chgd	
4 1/2 do. do.	97 1/2	un chgd	
5 1/2 do. do.	109 1/2	un chgd	
6 1/2 do. do.	121 1/2	un chgd	
7 1/2 do. do.	133 1/2	un chgd	
8 1/2 do. do.	145 1/2	un chgd	
9 1/2 do. do.	157 1/2	un chgd	
10 1/2 do. do.	169 1/2	un chgd	
11 1/2 do. do.	181 1/2	un chgd	
12 1/2 do. do.	193 1/2	un chgd	
13 1/2 do. do.	205 1/2	un chgd	
14 1/2 do. do.	217 1/2	un chgd	
15 1/2 do. do.	229 1/2	un chgd	
16 1/2 do. do.	241 1/2	un chgd	
17 1/2 do. do.	253 1/2	un chgd	
18 1/2 do. do.	265 1/2	un chgd	
19 1/2 do. do.	277 1/2	un chgd	
20 1/2 do. do.	289 1/2	un chgd	
21 1/2 do. do.	301 1/2	un chgd	
22 1/2 do. do.	313 1/2	un chgd	
23 1/2 do. do.	325 1/2	un chgd	
24 1/2 do. do.	337 1/2	un chgd	
25 1/2 do. do.	349 1/2	un chgd	
26 1/2 do. do.	361 1/2	un chgd	
27 1/2 do. do.	373 1/2	un chgd	
28 1/2 do. do.	385 1/2	un chgd	
29 1/2 do. do.	397 1/2	un chgd	
30 1/2 do. do.	409 1/2	un chgd	
31 1/2 do. do.	421 1/2	un chgd	
32 1/2 do. do.	433 1/2	un chgd	
33 1/2 do. do.	445 1/2	un chgd	
34 1/2 do. do.	457 1/2	un chgd	
35 1/2 do. do.	469 1/2	un chgd	
36 1/2 do. do.	481 1/2	un chgd	
37 1/2 do. do.	493 1/2	un chgd	
38 1/2 do. do.	505 1/2	un chgd	
39 1/2 do. do.	517 1/2	un chgd	
40 1/2 do. do.	529 1/2	un chgd	
41 1/2 do. do.	541 1/2	un chgd	
42 1/2 do. do.	553 1/2	un chgd	
43 1/2 do. do.	565 1/2	un chgd	
44 1/2 do. do.	577 1/2	un chgd	
45 1/2 do. do.	589 1/2	un chgd	
46 1/2 do. do.	601 1/2	un chgd	
47 1/2 do. do.	613 1/2	un chgd	
48 1/2 do. do.	625 1/2	un chgd	
49 1/2 do. do.	637 1/2	un chgd	
50 1/2 do. do.	649 1/2	un chgd	
51 1/2 do. do.	661 1/2	un chgd	
52 1/2 do. do.	673 1/2	un chgd	
53 1/2 do. do.	685 1/2	un chgd	
54 1/2 do. do.	697 1/2	un chgd	
55 1/2 do. do.	709 1/2	un chgd	
56 1/2 do. do.	721 1/2	un chgd	
57 1/2 do. do.	733 1/2	un chgd	
58 1/2 do. do.	745 1/2	un chgd	
59 1/2 do. do.	757 1/2	un chgd	
60 1/2 do. do.	769 1/2	un chgd	
61 1/2 do. do.	781 1/2	un chgd	
62 1/2 do. do.	793 1/2	un chgd	
63 1/2 do. do.	805 1/2	un chgd	
64 1/2 do. do.	817 1/2	un chgd	
65 1/2 do. do.	829 1/2	un chgd	
66 1/2 do. do.	841 1/2	un chgd	
67 1/2 do. do.	853 1/2	un chgd	
68 1/2 do. do.	865 1/2	un chgd	
69 1/2 do. do.	877 1/2	un chgd	
70 1/2 do. do.	889 1/2	un chgd	
71 1/2 do. do.	901 1/2	un chgd	
72 1/2 do. do.	913 1/2	un chgd	
73 1/2 do. do.	925 1/2	un chgd	
74 1/2 do. do.	937 1/2	un chgd	
75 1/2 do. do.	949 1/2	un chgd	
76 1/2 do. do.	961 1/2	un chgd	
77 1/2 do. do.	973 1/2	un chgd	
78 1/2 do. do.	985 1/2	un chgd	
79 1/2 do. do.	997 1/2	un chgd	
80 1/2 do. do.	1009 1/2	un chgd	
81 1/2 do. do.	1021 1/2	un chgd	
82 1/2 do. do.	1033 1/2	un chgd	
83 1/2 do. do.	1045 1/2	un chgd	
84 1/2 do. do.	1057 1/2	un chgd	
85 1/2 do. do.	1069 1/2	un chgd	
86 1/2 do. do.	1081 1/2	un chgd	
87 1/2 do. do.	1093 1/2	un chgd	
88 1/2 do. do.	1105 1/2	un chgd	
89 1/2 do. do.	1117 1/2	un chgd	
90 1/2 do. do.	1129 1/2	un chgd	
91 1/2 do. do.	1141 1/2	un chgd	
92 1/2 do. do.	1153 1/2	un chgd	
93 1/2 do. do.	1165 1/2	un chgd	
94 1/2 do. do.	1177 1/2	un chgd	
95 1/2 do. do.	1189 1/2	un chgd	
96 1/2 do. do.	1201 1/2	un chgd	
97 1/2 do. do.	1213 1/2	un chgd	
98 1/2 do. do.	1225 1/2	un chgd	
99 1/2 do. do.	1237 1/2	un chgd	
100 1/2 do. do.	1249 1/2	un chgd	

Bar Gold 779 unchgd.
Exchange on India 37 days sight (bank buying rate) is 37 3/4 unchgd.
Closing rate of silver—Rise closed by Indian bank offering.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £10,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—Spot—Easier—2 1/2 demand.
Futures—Steady.
Manchester—Steady with little demand.
Total Sales 10,000.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500.
Imports 3,000.
Mid-American 72 1/2-96.
Sourthern 72 1/2-96.
Egyptian 72 1/2-96.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—
Nov-Dec 65 1/2-67 1/2.
Dec-Jan 67 1/2-69 1/2.
Jan-Feb 69 1/2-71 1/2.
Feb-Mar 71 1/2-73 1/2.
Mar-Apr 73 1/2-75 1/2.
Apr-May 75 1/2-77 1/2.
May-Jun 77 1/2-79 1/2.
Jun-Jul 79 1/2-81 1/2.
Jul-Aug 81 1/2-83 1/2.
Aug-Sep 83 1/2-85 1/2.
Sep-Oct 85 1/2-87 1/2.
Oct-Nov 87 1/2-89 1/2.
Nov-Dec 89 1/2-91 1/2.
Dec-Jan 91 1/2-93 1/2.
Jan-Feb 93 1/2-95 1/2.
Feb-Mar 95 1/2-97 1/2.
Mar-Apr 97 1/2-99 1/2.
Apr-May 99 1/2-101 1/2.
May-Jun 101 1/2-103 1/2.
Jun-Jul 103 1/2-105 1/2.
Jul-Aug 105 1/2-107 1/2.
Aug-Sep 107 1/2-109 1/2.
Sep-Oct 109 1/2-111 1/2.
Oct-Nov 111 1/2-113 1/2.
Nov-Dec 113 1/2-115 1/2.
Dec-Jan 115 1/2-117 1/2.
Jan-Feb 117 1/2-119 1/2.
Feb-Mar 119 1/2-121 1/2.
Mar-Apr 121 1/2-123 1/2.
Apr-May 123 1/2-125 1/2.
May-Jun 125 1/2-127 1/2.
Jun-Jul 127 1/2-129 1/2.
Jul-Aug 129 1/2-131 1/2.
Aug-Sep 131 1/2-133 1/2.
Sep-Oct 133 1/2-135 1/2.
Oct-Nov 135 1/2-137 1/2.
Nov-Dec 137 1/2-139 1/2.
Dec-Jan 139 1/2-141 1/2.
Jan-Feb 141 1/2-143 1/2.
Feb-Mar 143 1/2-145 1/2.
Mar-Apr 145 1/2-147 1/2.
Apr-May 147 1/2-149 1/2.
May-Jun 149 1/2-151 1/2.
Jun-Jul 151 1/2-153 1/2.
Jul-Aug 153 1/2-155 1/2.
Aug-Sep 155 1/2-157 1/2.
Sep-Oct 157 1/2-159 1/2.
Oct-Nov 159 1/2-161 1/2.
Nov-Dec 161 1/2-163 1/2.
Dec-Jan 163 1/2-165 1/2.
Jan-Feb 165 1/2-167 1/2.
Feb-Mar 167 1/2-169 1/2.
Mar-Apr 169 1/2-171 1/2.
Apr-May 171 1/2-173 1/2.
May-Jun 173 1/2-175 1/2.
Jun-Jul 175 1/2-177 1/2.
Jul-Aug 177 1/2-179 1/2.
Aug-Sep 179 1/2-181 1/2.
Sep-Oct 181 1/2-183 1/2.
Oct-Nov 183 1/2-185 1/2.
Nov-Dec 185 1/2-187 1/2.
Dec-Jan 187 1/2-189 1/2.
Jan-Feb 189 1/2-191 1/2.
Feb-Mar 191 1/2-193 1/2.
Mar-Apr 193 1/2-195 1/2.
Apr-May 195 1/2-197 1/2.
May-Jun 197 1/2-199 1/2.
Jun-Jul 199 1/2-201 1/2.
Jul-Aug 201 1/2-203 1/2.
Aug-Sep 203 1/2-205 1/2.
Sep-Oct 205 1/2-207 1/2.
Oct-Nov 207 1/2-209 1/2.
Nov-Dec 209 1/2-211 1/2.
Dec-Jan 211 1/2-213 1/2.
Jan-Feb 213 1/2-215 1/2.
Feb-Mar 215 1/2-217 1/2.
Mar-Apr 217 1/2-219 1/2.
Apr-May 219 1/2-221 1/2.
May-Jun 221 1/2-223 1/2.
Jun-Jul 223 1/2-225 1/2.
Jul-Aug 225 1/2-227 1/2.
Aug-Sep 227 1/2-229 1/2.
Sep-Oct 229 1/2-231 1/2.
Oct-Nov 231 1/2-233 1/2.
Nov-Dec 233 1/2-235 1/2.
Dec-Jan 235 1/2-237 1/2.
Jan-Feb 237 1/2-239 1/2.
Feb-Mar 239 1/2-241 1/2.
Mar-Apr 241 1/2-243 1/2.
Apr-May 243 1/2-245 1/2.
May-Jun 245 1/2-247 1/2.
Jun-Jul 247 1/2-249 1/2.
Jul-Aug 249 1/2-251 1/2.
Aug-Sep 251 1/2-253 1/2.
Sep-Oct 253 1/2-255 1/2.
Oct-Nov 255 1/2-257 1/2.
Nov-Dec 257 1/2-259 1/2.
Dec-Jan 259 1/2-261 1/2.
Jan-Feb 261 1/2-263 1/2.
Feb-Mar 263 1/2-265 1/2.
Mar-Apr 265 1/2-267 1/2.
Apr-May 267 1/2-269 1/2.
May-Jun 269 1/2-271 1/2.
Jun-Jul 271 1/2-273 1/2.
Jul-Aug 273 1/2-275 1/2.
Aug-Sep 275 1/2-277 1/2.
Sep-Oct 277 1/2-279 1/2.
Oct-Nov 279 1/2-281 1/2.
Nov-Dec 281 1/2-283 1/2.
Dec-Jan 283 1/2-285 1/2.
Jan-Feb 285 1/2-287 1/2.
Feb-Mar 287 1/2-289 1/2.
Mar-Apr 289 1/2-291 1/2.
Apr-May 291 1/2-293 1/2.
May-Jun 293 1/2-295 1/2.
Jun-Jul 295 1/2-297 1/2.
Jul-Aug 297 1/2-299 1/2.
Aug-Sep 299 1/2-301 1/2.
Sep-Oct 301 1/2-303 1/2.
Oct-Nov 303 1/2-305 1/2.
Nov-Dec 305 1/2-307 1/2.
Dec-Jan 307 1/2-309 1/2.
Jan-Feb 309 1/2-311 1/2.
Feb-Mar 311 1/2-313 1/2.
Mar-Apr 313 1/2-315 1/2.
Apr-May 315 1/2-317 1/2.
May-Jun 317 1/2-319 1/2.
Jun-Jul 319 1/2-321 1/2.
Jul-Aug 321 1/2-323 1/2.
Aug-Sep 323 1/2-325 1/2.
Sep-Oct 325 1/2-327 1/2.
Oct-Nov 327 1/2-329 1/2.
Nov-Dec 329 1/2-331 1/2.
Dec-Jan 331 1/2-333 1/2.
Jan-Feb 333 1/2-335 1/2.
Feb-Mar 335 1/2-337 1/2.
Mar-Apr 337 1/2-339 1/2.
Apr-May 339 1/2-341 1/2.
May-Jun 341 1/2-343 1/2.
Jun-Jul 343 1/2-345 1/2.
Jul-Aug 345 1/2-347 1/2.
Aug-Sep 347 1/2-349 1/2.
Sep-Oct 349 1/2-351 1/2.
Oct-Nov 351 1/2-353 1/2.
Nov-Dec 353 1/2-355 1/2.
Dec-Jan 355 1/2-357 1/2.
Jan-Feb 357 1/2-359 1/2.
Feb-Mar 359 1/2-361 1/2.
Mar-Apr 361 1/2-363 1/2.
Apr-May 363 1/2-365 1/2.
May-Jun 365 1/2-367 1/2.
Jun-Jul 367 1/2-369 1/2.
Jul-Aug 369 1/2-371 1/2.
Aug-Sep 371 1/2-373 1/2.
Sep-Oct 373 1/2-375 1/2.
Oct-Nov 375 1/2-377 1/2.
Nov-Dec 377 1/2-379 1/2.
Dec-Jan 379 1/2-381 1/2.
Jan-Feb 381 1/2-383 1/2.
Feb-Mar 383 1/2-385 1/2.
Mar-Apr 385 1/2-387 1/2.
Apr-May 387 1/2-389 1/2.
May-Jun 389 1/2-391 1/2.
Jun-Jul 391 1/2-393 1/2.
Jul-Aug 393 1/2-395 1/2.
Aug-Sep 395 1/2-397 1/2.
Sep-Oct 397 1/2-399 1/2.
Oct-Nov 399 1/2-401 1/2.
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Dec-Jan 427 1/2-429 1/2.
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Dec-Jan 523 1/2-525 1/2.
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Jul-Aug 537 1/2-539 1/2.
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Apr-May 555 1/2-557 1/2.
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Jun-Jul 607 1/2-609 1/2.
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Aug-Sep 611 1/2-613 1/2.
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Nov-Dec 617 1/2-619 1/2.
Dec-Jan 619 1/2-621 1/2.
Jan-Feb 621 1/2-623 1/2.
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Mar-Apr 625 1/2-627 1/2.
Apr-May 627 1/2-629 1/2.
May-Jun 629 1/2-631 1/2.
Jun-Jul 631 1/2-633 1/2.
Jul-Aug 633 1/2-635 1/2.
Aug-Sep 635 1/2-637 1/2.
Sep-Oct 637 1/2-639 1/2.
Oct-Nov 639 1/2-641 1/2.
Nov-Dec 641 1/2-643 1/2.
Dec-Jan 643 1/2-645 1/2.
Jan-Feb 645 1/2-647 1/2.
Feb-Mar 647 1/2-649 1/2.
Mar-Apr 649 1/2-651 1/2.
Apr-May 651 1/2-653 1/2.
May-Jun 653 1/2-655 1/2.
Jun-Jul 655 1/2-657 1/2.
Jul-Aug 657 1/2-659 1/2.
Aug-Sep 659 1/2-661 1/2.
Sep-Oct 661 1/2-663 1/2.
Oct-Nov 663 1/2-665 1/2.
Nov-Dec 665 1/2-667 1/2.
Dec-Jan 667 1/2-669 1/2.
Jan-Feb 669 1/2-671 1/2.
Feb-Mar 671 1/2-673 1/2.
Mar-Apr 673 1/2-675 1/2.
Apr-May 675 1/2-677 1/2.
May-Jun 677 1/2-679 1/2.
Jun-Jul 679 1/2-681 1/2.
Jul-Aug 681 1/2-683 1/2.
Aug-Sep 683 1/2-685 1/2.
Sep-Oct 685 1/2-687 1/2.
Oct-Nov 687 1/2-689 1/2.
Nov-Dec 689 1/2-691 1/2.
Dec-Jan 691 1/2-693 1/2.
Jan-Feb 693 1/2-695 1/2.
Feb-Mar 695 1/2-697 1/2.
Mar-Apr 697 1/2-699 1/2.
Apr-May 699 1/2-701 1/2.
May-Jun 701 1/2-703 1/2.
Jun-Jul 703 1/2-705 1/2.
Jul-Aug 705 1/2-707 1/2.
Aug-Sep 707 1/2-709 1/2.
Sep-Oct 709 1/2-711 1/2.
Oct-Nov 711 1/2-713 1/2.
Nov-Dec 713 1/2-715 1/2.
Dec-Jan 715 1/2-717 1/2.
Jan-Feb 717 1/2-719 1/2.
Feb-Mar 719 1/2-721 1/2.
Mar-Apr 721 1/2-723 1/2.
Apr-May 723 1/2-725 1/2.
May-Jun 725 1/2-727 1/2.
Jun-Jul 727 1/2-729 1/2.
Jul-Aug 729 1/2-731 1/2.
Aug-Sep 731 1/2-733 1/2.
Sep-Oct 733 1/2-735 1/2.
Oct-Nov 735 1/2-737 1/2.
Nov-Dec 737 1/2-739 1/2.
Dec-Jan 739 1/2-741 1/2.
Jan-Feb 741 1/2-743 1/2.
Feb-Mar 743 1/2-745 1/2.
Mar-Apr 745 1/2-747 1/2.
Apr-May 747 1/2-749 1/2.
May-Jun 749 1/2-751 1/2.

advance, and is served to the Emperor in champagne bottles. The reason for this, that, according to strict etiquette, alcoholic drinks would be banished from all dinners at which His Majesty was present in the ordinary way. But the Emperor never eats without a drink, and he took champagne with the guests at drinking real variety. The Crown Prince, though not a strict teetotaler, has very strong views upon those who drink to excess. His sister, Princess Victoria, who was recently married to Prince Frederick of Prussia, was a Queen Emma of Holland is almost a fanatic on the question of abstemious drink, and she has instilled her temperance ideas into the mind of Queen Wilhelmina. Neither mother nor daughter touch alcohol in any shape or form, and the Princess Wilhelmina, married, was never seen on the Royal table.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE WEDDING.

Lord and Lady Holland lent their fine house in Grosvenor-square for the receipt on yesterday after the marriage of their nephew, Mr. Alexander Russell, second son of Lord Grosvenor, son of Mr. Horace Birch, late I.C.S. and Miss Dorthea Baggallay, daughter of Mr. Earnest Baggallay, metropolitan magistrate, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Justice Baggallay and of the late Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Bart. of Audley Street, Grosvenor, 20 North Audley-street, the Rev. Canon Baggallay, Rector of Poulborough, officiating. Miss Baggallay was given away by her father, and made a ravishing bride in white satin, draped with old linens lace. Motifs of pearl and crystal and emerald were the decorations of the skirt beneath the Brussels lace train and appeared also on the corsage. A touch of colour was lent by the pink chiffon lining of the train, which was carried by Master Patrick Baggallay, who wore a Roman suit of white

**DISTINGUISHED INDIANS
IN LONDON.**

At the Hotel Cecil the other evening I saw quite a distinguished group of Indian people. To their number is now added Her Highness the Maharani Holkar of Indore, Prince Yeshwant Rao Holkar, and Princess Manorama. They are accompanied by Mrs. B. Datta Chatterji, Mrs. and Miss Keegan, Mr. Whiting and Mr. Atmarani. I am to Her Highness the Maharani intended to remain in London until she has those with her leave for India, and there will be some ten days hence.

"CEST LA MODE, MADAME !"

Quite so; we all know that phrase it is so often on the lips of the persuasive dress-maker. Some of us can resist its plea when it is pitted against the claims of fashion and our dear husbands. But however contrived and modified in every age, the modish gown brings with it strange and unexpected experiences. Here are three quaint episodes from the news columns. One correspondent quotes to the credit of a hobbie skirt, that when Miss Greydon, a Dublin beauty, herself crossed a bridge into the Mononohela River garment became so inflated with

woman who jumped from Clifton Suspension Bridge and was gently wafted to the station of the life of a swimmer through a princeling acting as a parachute. Finally we have the testimony of an actor-manager, who declares that the mode of wearing very low-necked dresses and blouses out of doors has had an appreciable effect on the health of the girls Wonderful, is it not? And now I am on the look-out for a paragraph from a dancing master as to the great improvement noticeable in the exercise of his young pupils by the wearing of blouses of wearing. The Deaconesses' dresses of fashion are evidently respectable for far more than that which merely masks the eye.

SARAWAK'S LOSS.

At Eminencourt, South Asot, has occurred the death of Mrs. Brooke, who was formerly Miss Dorothy Craig. In 1910 she married Mr. Henry Brooke, a son of the late Sir Robert Brooke of Sarawak. Soon after their marriage Mrs. Brooke developed lung trouble. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Henry Brooke.

Most people in this country look upon the death of Sarawak as an Englishman who became an Indian potentate. But, as we know, it is a far cry from India to Sarawak. Yet, of course, the best shares in the glories of the first Rajah whose romantic career

Company's Civil Service. He amassed a large fortune. His son, Sir James, entered the Army and served in the Burmese War, being severely wounded at Rangoon. When he left the service on the death of his father, he purchased a large estate and went into the Malay States. Thus he got to Sarawak, a province in the north-east of the island of Borneo; where, assisting in suppressing the rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of Sir James. Sir James, who had many other grates over followed; notably the commercial development of Labuan and the establishment of the Brooke dynasty.

KID POPPY SUICIDE.

I have been reading a good many modern Italian novels lately, and seems to me that the Latin temperament when in a disgruntled and neurotic state is always seeking gilded, bizarre and poppy forms of suicide. It pervades their literature and drama, any is unknown in real life.

Now, gentle reader in far away Bombay, what would you do condemned to die in six years? To

up-bringing, and your tenderness to the French nation, any rate, the question which is the motif of a new play by Henry Bataille called "The Night Moth," is answered with characteristic simplicity. The heroine, doomed to die in six years, is straight to the flame; offers the romance of her young life to the god of pleasure and is utterly consumed on the altar of passion. This is an exciting way of getting even with fate. But is it satisfactory? I did not know, so I went over for pleasure to learn that "The Night Moth" is not quite in temper with the times. For even the flashes of poetry of the play and the shimmering, wondrous color of the drama are not so bewonderingly attractive in pronounced decollete—the decollete of an artist's ball—evidence, it is said, requisite to such a sort of sensuous outbursts.

S. AFRICAN TROUBLE.

MORE DEMANDS FOR ENQUIRY.

CABINET DECIDES ON COURSE OF ACTION.

GENERAL BOTHA'S WARNING.

HOW THE FLOGGING CHARGE AROSE.

INDIA AND THE MOVEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.

It is now supposed that the allegations of flogging and ill-treatment partly relate to an affair at Ballengsich mine on November 12.

According to the *Transvaal Leader* the mine manager, Mr. Hutt, went to Hattingsspruit on the Government's instructions to collect the Ballengsich Indians, who had been arrested in the Transvaal on the march from Natal, and had been returned to Natal. The Indians quietly followed Mr. Hutt back to the mine, where Mr. Hutt addressed them. One of their spokesmen then said that if Mr. Hutt would try to persuade the Government to repeal the £3 tax, they would return to work. Mr. Hutt said he would do his best. Thinking the trouble was over he ordered rice to be served out and went to breakfast.

During his absence Indian women appeared and harangued the Indians, denouncing them as cowards and fools. The Indians, who numbered about three hundred, then began running from the mine, with apparently the intention of restarting the march to the Transvaal. Mr. Hutt followed them with three or four officials and headed them off. The Indians began to pelt Mr. Hutt and his companions with stones. Mr. Hutt and the officials then used their sjamboks freely, driving the Indians back to the location. Dr. Nolan, who was on the spot, examined these complaining of injuries and said none was seriously hurt.

Mr. Cooper later examined them and said: "I am any one man had got the accumulated injuries of the whole crowd he could not complain that he had been badly mauled."—*Reuter*.

CABINET DECISION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that at yesterday's meeting the Cabinet decided on a course of action with regard to the Indians in South Africa.—*Reuter*.

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Times* says that the recent harshness of the administration of the Immigration Act has been obviously due to the exigencies of party politics. It is to be hoped that General Smuts will, as a Minister of the Empire, repair the damage done. The least he can do is to initiate a searching enquiry into the effect and administration of the Act of 1913, and he will do well if he asks the co-operation of Indian Government and submits the action of his own department to the fullest investigation by an impartial tribunal, containing at least one member fully conversant with conditions in India.—*Reuter*.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Daily News* says that a sacking by Mr. Hutt and his companions was not mentioned either by General Botha or Lord Gladstone, and clearly shows the absolute necessity for a thorough and impartial enquiry.—*Reuter*.

'KAFFIRS' RIOT NEAR PRETORIA.

PRETORIA, Nov. 24.

Serious rioting occurred at the Premier Mine yesterday evening. About five thousand out of twenty-two thousand Kaffirs attacked the compound at Shangan. The natives afterwards looted the enclosure and stores, doing damage to the extent of £5,000. The police, who only numbered twenty, ultimately fired volleys over the heads of the Kaffirs. This proving ineffective, however, they fired into the mob. Three natives were killed and twenty-two were injured.—*Reuter*.

PRETORIA, Nov. 24.

Forty-five Indian deserters have been fined ten shillings or ten days' imprisonment. One of the accused said he feared for his life if he remained in work. He wanted an assurance of protection in writing.—*Reuter*.

GENERAL BOTHA SPEAKS.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT ON INDIAN QUESTION.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 24.

General Botha made an important reference to the Indian situation at the Party Congress this evening. He said: "I wish to express the sincere regret of myself and my Government at the false allegations which have been made by irresponsible people. Such allegations can do no good to anybody. Great responsibility rests with the English Press in England and India, and it seems to me as if some people have lost their heads altogether. I wish to advise them to be careful and moderate. In particular, I did not expect that a responsible statesman would go so far as he did when he mentioned the good faith of this Government."

"If these people do not want to do incalculable harm they must abandon the course they are following. Their agitation can do no good. It is very difficult as it is for us in South Africa to have the same point of view as they have in regard to this problem, but if they doubt the bona fides of this Government then I see very little hope

for the future. The Government has so far exercised the greatest moderation and generosity towards the Indians, who have really declared war against the laws of South Africa. Law and order shall be maintained in this country at all cost. I deny in toto the accusations of ill-treatment which have been made."

"So far as we have investigated none of the charges can stand the test of examination. If any man has been ill-treated or if any ill-treatment has taken place, the circumstance is brought to the notice of the Government, and will be immediately and carefully investigated. We shall do everything in our power to see that nobody in this Natal strike is ill-treated. The charges which have been made by irresponsible people in other parts of the world have been a source of great regret to me and they do not promote the cause of the Indians."

Referring to the question of the races in South Africa, General Botha said: "The two white races who have been so greatly divided in the past must live and let live. They must also remember the large coloured and native population which looks to them for justice. South Africa must be so governed that they also may love South Africa. White people should see to it that these other races always look up to them in that way."—*Reuter*.

INDIANS' CONTRACTS.

DURBAN, Nov. 25.

Mr. Polkinghorne, Protector of Indians, dissenting to the opinion of Mr. Laughton, K. C., that the contracts of indentured Indians are not contracts at all, says that the agreement between the Indians and the Government, when the former are engaged in India, are in the nature of the statute, the originals of which are in his office. He is not aware that they have been inspected by anybody. Possibly, he says, Mr. Laughton's opinion is based on the document given to the Indians when leaving India, but that is not the agreement. The Public Protector's statement on Nov. 21 was made under a misapprehension; he has no power to deport.

Fresh strikes continue to break out on the Natal sugar estates, leading to minor disturbances. The police have made baton charges. The strikes also extending to sugar-mills in Zululand.

It is understood that Mr. Ritch will shortly test the legality of the £3 tax.—*Reuter*.

COMPOSITION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Standard* comments this morning on the unsatisfactory position of different portions of the Empire which, it says, stand to one another in the relation of foreign states. India, adds the paper, has even less power to claim justice from South Africa than a foreign state. The latter might enjoy reprisals and hostile measures from which a British dependency is barred. Nobody wants to precipitate the creation of that federal constitution for which the Dominions are not yet ready, but some kind of federal organ or tribunal of supreme appeal in the political as well as legal matters seems to be required if the component populations of the Empire are to enjoy all the benefits of Imperial connection.—*Reuter*.

UNIONIST ATTITUDE.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 24.

With reference to the appeals to both the South African parties, especially the Unionists, as Imperialists, for help in the present emergency, leading Unionists point out that they advocated the Indian case strongly at last session. Their attitude is summed up in speeches of Sir Thomas Smuts and Mr. Drummond Chaplin, who entirely opposed Asiatic immigration, but insisted on the necessity for treating with respect the needs of the Indians already in South Africa, and urged the abolition of the £3 tax. The matter will be discussed at the Union Congress this week-end.—*Reuter*.

THE VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

The following are the concluding remarks of H. E. the Viceroy at Madras on Monday on the South African question:—

"Only one course is open to them and that is to appoint a strong impartial committee upon which Indian interests shall be fully represented to conduct a thorough and searching enquiry into the truth of these allegations, and as the committee that has appeared in this morning's papers will show you, I have not hesitated to present my view upon the Secretary of State. Now that, according to telegraphic accounts received in this country from South Africa, such disorder as arose has completely ceased, I trust that the Government of the Union will fully realize the importance of the necessity of treating a loyal section of their fellow subjects in a spirit of enquiry and in accordance with their rights as free citizens of the British Empire. You may rest assured that the Government of India will not cease to urge these considerations upon His Majesty's Government."

MORE ALLEGATIONS.

POLICE SAID TO BE USING HEAVY STICKS.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram dated Nov. 24 from West Phoenix (Natal):—"Last cablegram should read: 'Magistrate denies allegations and states Indians first attacked the managers and police.' I have a number of affidavits in possession of Mr. Ritch regarding serious beating with sjamboks."

"Yesterday's position—Association leaders arrested, bailed, and remanded weeks. Thambi Naidu reports police using heavy sticks. Laughton gives startling opinion regarding the position of tax-payers and states whole industries are illegal. Ritch in Durban advising leaders, but staying temporarily. Thambi Naidu arrested, bail refused."

[Reports of protest meetings held in India will be found on page 8.]

THE VICEROY.

MORE RUMOURS AS TO HIS RETIREMENT.

WILL LORD KITCHENER BE OFFERED THE POST?

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Times*, discussing the Viceroyalty of India, says that Lord Hardinge's official career was never intended to end with his Viceroyalty. It is generally believed that in due course he will return to the diplomatic service, probably as Ambassador in Paris. The *Times* adds that circumstances may necessitate his doing so considerably earlier than the end of 1915. There is general agreement that should Lord Kitchener again become a candidate for the Viceroyalty the post would not again be given to another.—*Reuter*.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Telegrams from Bombay to the effect that Lord Hardinge contemplates retiring have elicited an official statement in London that the report is devoid of truth. The Imperial Government has received no hint of any desire or intention on Lord Hardinge's part to retire. Whatever the origin of the report may be, it is absolutely untrue, and all speculation regarding a successor are consequently entirely beside the mark.—*Reuter*.

COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

HOPED TO BE COMMENCED IN CEYLON NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The London Committee, under Sir Henry McCallum, for the promotion of an Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture for the Far East, has drawn up a scheme for the establishment of a college, which will now be considered in Ceylon. The Committee has asked Professor Wyndham Dunstan, who is about to visit Ceylon, to represent the committee and confer with the Board of Agriculture and also the Ceylon Planters' Association with reference to the details. The financial sub-committee, which has been soliciting support from planters and other commercial firms in England, has made such satisfactory progress that it is hoped to give effect to the scheme in the course of 1914.

PEARL NECKLACE TRIAL.

SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

As the result of the trial of the accused in the famous pearl necklace case, Lockett and Grizzard have each been sentenced at the Old Bailey to seven years' penal servitude, Silverman to five years' penal servitude and Gutwirth to one and a half years' hard labour.

Silverman and Gutwirth have been recommended for deportation.—*Reuter*.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Atherley-Jones, K. C. M. P., has been appointed judge of the City of London Court, in succession to Judge Lumley Smith.

A by-election in this caused in North-west Durham.—*Reuter*.

The result of the poll in North-west Durham at the last election was:—

Atherley-Jones (L) ... 8,998

J. O. Hardecourt (U) ... 4,827

Lib. majority ... 4,171

DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has not been operated upon.

A reassuring bulletin has been issued.—*Reuter*.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

RECENT REPORT A MISTAKE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Rear-Admiral Emsmann says he was wrongly reported at the Naval Architects' Congress on Nov. 21 and that he said wireless telegraph messages had been transmitted between Neustadt and New Jersey, not wireless telephonic messages.—*Reuter*.

BROTHERS RECONCILED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

After an estrangement of seven years' duration General Bramwell Booth has met his brother, Mr. Ballington Booth, both being guests of a mutual clerical friend.—*Reuter*.

A GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 25.

Sir John Fuller, Governor of Victoria, has resigned for reasons of health.—*Reuter*.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Jones Quain Pigott, formerly of the High Court, Calcutta, and Mr. Vincent Hill.—*Reuter*.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godown, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIANS.

NECESSITY FOR WESTERN TRAINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Evidence from the Education Department was taken at the sitting of the Royal Commission on Public Services at the Secretariat to-day. Lord Islington presided and there was a full attendance of members of the Commission.

The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, C.B.E., Joint-Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department was the first witness examined. Mr. Sharp said that, except for pay, leave and services, the Indian Educational and Provincial Services were regarded on an equal footing. Witness expressed the view that there should be more progress from subordinate to provincial services. He thought there should be a Chief Inspecting Officer in charge of the 240 districts of the Provincial Services and with the exception of those existing Inspecting Officers who could fill the new posts these should be recruited from the subordinate service. Another class of posts which should be taken from the subordinate to the Provincial Service was the headmastership of Government High Schools. There were two hundred and ten Government High Schools and at least a considerable portion should be brought up, probably two-thirds at first. Regarding the present selection of Indian Educational officers, he was of opinion that men who came out were fairly good, but he thought there was a serious defect in the existing system. There was no organised method of recruitment and there was no sort of arrangement so that they could catch efficient men for the service. He suggested that an organisation should be established by which a reserve should be kept. He suggested the selection of men who were in colleges and the retaining of them on payment of stipend of £100 per annum, and subsequently making them undergo special training in various things. Recruitment should be made in England as there were no training institutions in India.

RECRUITMENT OF INDIANS.

Regarding recruitment of Indians in the service, Mr. Sharp was not against their admission, but though he would not insist on English qualifications, he would certainly insist on an English training. For professional work, special training was necessary and in the case of Indians, he would insist on their going to England. At present inspectors were recruited from headmasters of high schools and training schools. Members of the Provincial Service were also given these appointments. Among the reasons why these appointments were not restricted to the Indian Educational Service was firstly the cost, as it would be very expensive to keep European inspectors, and secondly, there had been conscious attempts to utilise the services of Indians on the part of Government. It would be well if Indians were recruited in this way, but he could not say what number could be recruited. There must be a certain number of Europeans to give the Western training.

ACCIDENT TO A SLOOP.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25.

The sloop "Algerine," which was ordered to the west coast of Mexico, has returned, having lost her propeller.—*Reuter*.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Four large continental sugar producers are offering a rebate of 1½ pence a hundredweight to English buyers. The scheme is much talked about in the market where the opinion is expressed that sugar is cheap enough without artificial aids, and the scheme is not likely to be adopted.—*Reuter*.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

NEW TERMS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The Government of India, in the Railway Department, have issued a new resolution revising the terms for the construction of branch railways by private enterprise, which were promulgated in a previous resolution issued in June, 1910. The terms now offered are in certain respects more liberal than those contained in the early resolution. The principal modifications are that a branch company will now receive a guarantee of rebate on their paid-up share capital, instead of the capital actually spent, and that the restriction imposed in the resolution of 1910 on guaranteed branch companies undertaking the working of the line financed by them, has now been withdrawn.

QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Gokhale: Have you not in your own experience come across Indian Inspectors who are quite as efficient as Europeans?

Witness: It is difficult to answer. That is an invidious question. Mr. Gokhale would not answer it without giving names?

Witness: I will say I have come across a percentage of Indians who are as good as English inspectors.

Replying to a question as to whether there was any difference in the teaching schools inspected by Indians as compared with those inspected by Englishmen witness replied that in Bengal he had found that there was a difference. He did not wish to make invidious distinctions, it was not entirely a matter of teaching, but in training and other things.

Mr. Sharp in reply to Mr. Sly, said his scheme was that a certain number of Europeans and a certain number of Indians should work side by side but there must be a sufficient number of Europeans to maintain Western training.

Mr. P. S. Burnell, in his examination, said he did not see why a professor should not be an inspector. He was in favour of the suggestion that, in view of the expansion in the programme of educational work in this country, the strength of the European element among the Inspectors should be increased.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gangadhar has deprecated the present method of selection which, he said, was entirely based on testimonials, and suggested that a committee should select the candidates after an interview. He would place no restriction on the number of European or Indian members of the service. He was of the view that, when a vacancy occurred, the best man, irrespective of personal or communal considerations, should be appointed.

Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakrabarty, the last witness, said he was of opinion that assistant inspectors of schools would not make, as a rule, good inspectors. He thought it possible that Indians should have a European training for appointments such as Inspector of Schools, but it was not necessary.

The Commission rose at 6.30 and will sit again on Thursday, when further evidence from the Education Department will be taken.

SYDNEY STRIKE.

FIVE STEAMERS LAID UP.

EMIGRANTS FOR NEW ZEALAND STRANDED.

SYDNEY, Nov. 25.

Five of the Union Company's steamers are laid up in consequence of the lumpers' strike here, which is in sympathy with the New Zealand strike. Many emigrants on route for New Zealand, via Brisbane, are stranded there, unable to proceed.—*Reuter*.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS IN COLUMBIA.

ORDER FOR DEPORTATION CANCELLED.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Nov. 25.

Thirty-five of the thirty-nine Hindus, who were under orders for deportation, have been released by the order of the Chief Justice on the ground that the Dominion Government's action exceeded the powers conferred by arianean relative to Asiatic immigration.—*Reuter*.

ALLEGED SPY EXPELLED.

BREMEN, Nov. 25.

The Government has ordered the expulsion of the French officer Captain Leger, who was arrested on a charge of espionage, and of his alleged accomplices Menozzi and Rosette.—*Reuter*.

A COMPLIMENTARY BALL.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.

Lord Kitchener's ball in honour of the British naval officers, was a splendid entertainment and a great success.—*Reuter*.

ACCIDENT TO A SLOOP.

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KOLHAPUR STATE.

A TRIBUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

ITS LOYALTY AND PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 25.

In unveiling the busts of Their Majesties and those of the Royal family His Excellency Lord Willingdon said:—

Your Highness, Chiefs, Jagadgirs, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply grateful to you for the cordial welcome you have extended to me to-day, and I am delighted to hear that I have come out at a time when you are expecting a prosperous season for your people. I have had a great wish to pay an early visit to your State, for I have been very anxious, as Governor of this Presidency, to express to you on behalf of the Government, our warm appreciation of your loyalty to, and constant and unwavering support of, British rule and authority. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me, and it must indeed, be a matter of pride to you, to know that you and your family, both in the past and in the present, and in more recent periods of political unrest at this Presidency, have always stood firm in support of our over-riding and his rule. Such a splendid loyalty as you have always shown has ever been and never will be forgotten by the British Government.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF RULE.

I am well aware that the responsibilities of your rule have not been devoid of anxiety and difficulty but I am sure that your administration has been just and fair and has always had as its aim a desire for the progress and prosperity of your people. It is, indeed, gratifying to hear that Colonel Woodhouse, your Resident, has given you such excellent counsel and advice, and believe you have been much assisted in your labours by your worthy Dewan, Rao Bahadur Sabnis, and also by your brother, the Chief of Kagal, whom I am glad to be able to number among my personal friends.

Your interest in education is well known, and I am delighted to see that you are taking special means to give opportunities of instruction in methods of agriculture and that the great scheme of irrigation which you propose to undertake testifies to your real desire to improve the productivity of the soil and give greater prosperity to your people.

Your Highness, I am indeed delighted to be here to-day, and to come to an acquaintance may I say, friendship?—which I hope may be firm and lasting between us. And I may add this one word, you have given me a warm welcome to-day; I look forward to the future, and I hope that in years to come, when you pay a visit to my part of the Empire, I may be able to give you a welcome to my home as sincere, as warm, as cordial as you have given me to-day.

And now let me read to you an invitation and fulfil the unveiling ceremony which you have done me the high honour to ask me to perform and which gives me more proof, if proof were necessary, of your Highness's loyalty and devotion to the throne. I trust that these portraiture of our Sovereign and other members of the Royal House may have always found you the high honour to ask me to perform and which gives me more proof, if proof were necessary, of your Highness's loyalty and devotion to the throne. I trust that these portraiture of our Sovereign and other members of the Royal House may have always found you the high honour to ask me to perform and which gives me more proof, if proof were necessary, of your Highness's loyalty and devotion to the throne. I trust that

I take the greatest possible interest in University progress and should like nothing better than to be able to think when I leave these shores, that I had left University education strongly established on a sound and durable foundation.

A FORWARD STEP.

It was a source of great satisfaction to the Government to be able last year to make liberal grants with the object of enabling you to take a definite step forward and to congratulate you upon the decision you have taken for the provision of a suitable library together with a room for the delivery of lectures by University professors, and I have no doubt that by adding to your own library the Government collection of Oriental manuscripts you will enormously increase the scope of your professorships in Oriental and Dravidian languages. You have realized the imperative necessity of a well selected library if your post-graduate teaching is to prove a success, and I gather that you are also alive to the importance of securing for the arrangement and conduct of such teaching men who can claim to be specialists in their various subjects. I have listened with great interest to the account you have given of the progress you have made in various directions. The Act of 1904 widened the scope of activity of the Universities by imposing upon them the duty of providing in addition to the examining functions, which they had possessed before, and the object on which the University of Madras have proposed to spend the liberal grants made by the Government only appears to be well devised for the purpose of carrying out this intention.

ORIENTAL STUDY.

The care you are bestowing upon the cultivation of the vernaculars is a noteworthy feature from which much may be hoped, and I trust that the organization for Oriental study will be attended with success. The acceptance by the University of the secondary-school leaving certificate is calculated to foster the best interests of higher school education by permitting elasticity in the courses and involving a less rigid system of examination. Speaking generally, what you have told me of the work you have been doing fills me with hope for the future and affords a guarantee to any gentleman who is moved by your appeal (an appeal which I heartily endorse) and come forward with benefactions to your University as those which have recently been so liberally bestowed in other presidencies, that this generosity will not be abused or wasted but will, on the contrary, be utilised for the development of higher education in Madras.

In proceeding now to lay this foundation stone, I thank you for the extremely kind welcome you have given to Lady Hardinge and myself as well as for the honour you have done me in inviting me to undertake so pleasant a task.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's reply, a message was made across the road to the day on which the foundation stone was laid. His Excellency shook hands with Mr. Thomas, Government Architect, and Mr. J. J. Creilly, P. W. D., in charge of the works, and duly laid the foundation stone, which was attended by the students seated behind. The whole ceremony lasted half an hour. His Excellency returning to Government House at 8-30.

A SERIES OF VISITS.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge paid a visit before breakfast to the Victoria Institute. Sir John Atkinson and the committee of the Institute were present to show Her Excellency round. Proceeding from here to the Museum next door, Lady Hardinge was met by Dr. Henderson and was shown round the galleries where a series of most interesting historical exhibits. Her Excellency returned to Government House at 8-30 a.m.

At 10-30 a.m. His Excellency, accompanied by Lord Pentland, paid a visit to the High Court at the entrance to which they were met by Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, who presented to the Viceroy the nine Puisne Judges of the High Court. An inspection of the various courts was then made during which the Chief Justice introduced Mr. E. H. M. Corbett, the Advocate-General, and some of the senior officials to His Excellency. In the library which was visited last the Viceroy was shown the charter granted by Queen Victoria for the establishment of the High Court and the seals of the Court.

His Excellency returned to Government House at 11-10 and the remainder of the morning was taken up with the State visits of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, H. H. the Raja of Cochin and H. H. the Raja of Pudukkottai. His Excellency received the officials, ladies and their respective staffs in the big drawing-room, while a guard of honour of the 66th Carnatic regiment with their band was drawn up outside the main entrance to Government House. Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Lady Pentland, spent the morning visiting the Castle and Joshua Hospital where Her Excellency was met by the Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, G.S.I., and Miss Henry, Superintendent of the Hospital. Amongst others of the committee who were present were Sir John Atkinson, Mr. T. S. Sivasubramanyam, C. S. I., C. I. E., Sir Harold Stuart, K. C. V. O., and Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chaturbhujia Doss.

His Excellency returned the visits of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin. The Viceroy was accompanied by Mr. Wood and the whole of the staff. Guards of honour furnished by the Dublin Fusiliers and the 86th Carnatic Infantry received His Excellency at the residences of the ruling chiefs. His Excellency returned to Government House at 4-30 and immediately proceeded for a drive with Her Excellency and Lord and Lady Pentland to Guindy where they saw the Government House and inspected the grounds. To-night Their Excellencies will hold a reception in the Banqueting Hall.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

WIFE SHOT DEAD BY HUSBAND.

MURDERER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

A sad domestic tragedy was enacted to-day, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Lantwar by bullet wounds, and serious injuries to her husband, R. W. Lantwar. The parties were married thirty years ago. There had been disagreements for some years past, but recently there was an amicable settlement. This morning there was some altercation between them, which resulted in the husband shooting his wife dead and then attempting to commit suicide.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

PROTEST IN INDIA.

The Mahatma and the staff of the Khatav Mahanji Mills and the Bombay United Mills have subscribed Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,500, respectively, towards the South African Fund.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to express their sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa and to protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them.

DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held here this evening. Resolutions were passed sympathizing with the Indians in South Africa and expressing deep gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for the firm stand he has taken in asking for a fair and impartial enquiry into the recent affairs. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale addressed the meeting, after which funds were raised for the passive resisters.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The Maharajah of Burdwan will preside at the Town Hall meeting to be held on December 3 to consider the Indian grievances in South Africa. Meetings are being held in almost all the district towns of Bengal and subscriptions are being raised.

RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

A public meeting was held in Rajkot at the Connaught Hall yesterday afternoon in connection with the South African Passive Resistance movement. A resolution of sympathy was passed and a committee was appointed to collect funds. Rs. 640-12-0 was subscribed at the meeting.

POONA.

POONA, Nov. 25.

Rs. 2,218 was subscribed at the public meeting held here on Sunday last. House-to-house collections are being made.

TALAJA.

A protest meeting of the citizens of Talaja was held at Talaja, Kathiawar, an appeal for funds being attended with good results. Mr. Manishankar P. Mehta, Revenue Officer of the district, presided.

NASIK.

A largely attended protest meeting was held at Nasik in the Brahmanand Theatre on Sunday last to protest against the policy of the Government of South Africa and to ask the Government of India to take retaliatory measures against South Africa. A number of resolutions were passed and a committee was formed to collect subscriptions. About Rs. 300 was raised at the meeting.

KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

At a meeting in Karachi, in support of the Indians in South Africa, resolutions were passed expressing intense indignation at the grievous oppression, protesting emphatically against the use that the Imperial Government is not in a position to help, and appealing to the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures.

LONDON.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, modern and comfortable.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EAM" WESTNESS LONDON.

Stocked in all Bars.

BRASSCO

The Finest Polish

all metal work is

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THE MONEY MARKET.

PRESENT FEELING IN BOMBAY.

NO PERCEPTIBLE CHANGE IN TONE.

The tone of the market was quiet yesterday. The shares of the Indian banks maintained the same level of prices that ruled on Monday. The banks are, however, doing very little business, being confined mostly to collecting debts and making payments of fixed deposits as they fall due. It is impossible to say whether the public have regained confidence after the recent crisis. Current deposits had almost all been withdrawn during the first panic, and no fresh deposits seem to have been made, at least to any appreciable extent.

THE TAMARIND LAKE FIRE.

PROVISION FOR FAMILIES OF DECEASED FIREMEN.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be brought up for consideration before the Standing Committee this afternoon:

"I consider that the manner in which the more than ordinarily difficult and arduous work of extinguishing the fire was carried out reflects great credit upon the efficiency of the Fire Brigade and on all the officers and men engaged. I have much pleasure in mentioning particularly the names of Mr. Furt, Head Fireman, who was in charge of the operations owing to the absence on casual leave of the chief officer, and of Mr. Linton who showed marked courage and energy in directing the rescue party to extricate the men from the debris of the fallen floor. I am satisfied on personal inspection and enquiry that the fatalities which occurred were in no way due to any fault in the conduct of the operations and could not have been avoided.

The dependents of the deceased firemen consist of three widows and one child. I regret that the only provision which the rules admit is a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem for each widow and Rs. 1 for the child. This is the highest scale specially provided for cases in which one of the Brigade has been killed in the execution of their duty. This scale has been in operation since 1887 and I trust the Corporation will agree that it is entirely inadequate. I therefore intend to submit proposals at an early date for enhancing it and I shall take the opportunity of suggesting that the revised scale should be applicable with a retrospective effect to the present case.

"The funeral expenses of the deceased have been defrayed from my Discretionary Contingent Grant."

TOWER DUNGEONS.

HISTORIC SPOTS TO BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

By the beginning of the New Year visitors to the Tower of London will have access to the dungeons beneath the White and Bloody Towers. The work of unearthing the dungeons for the public is about to be started by the Office of Works, and an official told a Press representative recently that not only were the dungeons to be opened, but the grim torture chamber in the White Tower may, in future, be viewed by those who wish for a thrill. "On the walls of some of the dungeons," said the official, "are carved the names of some of the historic personages who were prisoners there."

For some time the question of opening the White Tower and the Bloody Tower has been under consideration by the Office of Works. The former was built about 1078, and the first prisoner was Ralph Flambard, or Firebrand, who escaped through a window. It was strengthened by Edward III., who imprisoned there among others, David, King of Scotland, and John, King of France, and his son Philip. Richard II. took refuge in the White Tower during the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and he was deposed while imprisoned in a small room. Henry VI. was twice imprisoned, and died in the White Tower in 1471, and the Duke of Clarence is supposed to have met his death there in a but of Malmsey wine.

In a dark little room in the Bloody Tower the two Princes are said to have been "smothered." But the greatest thrill is to be found in the Torture Chamber of the Tower, the walls of which were painted with representations of men bearing and inflicting terrible tortures. Among the dark dungeons which the public will be able to see are chambers which, according to an historical "were specially constructed with a view to the torture of the inmates." One of these is called "Little Ease." It is a cell so small that it was impossible for a prisoner to stand up or lie down in it except in a cramped position. Another was called "The Pit." It was a frightful place into which little better than buried alive. Others were full of rats driven in scores at high tide from the River Thames into the dungeons.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, November 17.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14: Rs. 21,650,000

Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 15th Nov. 1913, by Council Bills: Rs. 15,748,735

Balance to be remitted from 16th Nov. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914: Rs. 5,901,265

Nov. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914: Rs. 5,901,265

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MISS MAUD ALLAN.

ACCIDENT PREVENTS HER PERFORMANCE.

UNFORTUNATE MISCHANCE ON FIRST APPEARANCE.

Those people who were present at the Opera House on Monday night and those who are intending to see Miss Maud Allan and to hear the Cherniavsky trio's playing, will learn with regret that the dancer sustained a painful injury in the very early part of her programme on her first appearance and as a result was yesterday compelled to postpone the continuation of the performances until Thursday at least. The sympathy which will be extended to her will be the greater by reason of the plucky way she continued her dancing without betraying to the audience that she was suffering from any mishap.

The accident occurred soon after her first appearance on the stage on Monday evening and before she had commenced the dancing proper. She suddenly felt a sharp pain just above the ankle of the right leg. The pain increased as the evening continued and with the continued exertion of her dancing, until she was suffering from the fall of the last curtain. Medical aid was summoned and the trouble was subsequently found to be a strained tendon.

The accident, it should be explained, was not caused by any obstruction or fault of the stage. For some months prior to sailing for India, Miss Allan had been preparing and training herself for several hours daily. Then on the voyage out the training could not very well be proceeded with, but after arriving at Bombay on Friday last she put in two hard days of work, of twelve hours each, rehearsing with the Cherniavsky. This was naturally a strain after the ease and rest of the voyage, and the rehearsal left Miss Allan very tired. The tendon had doubtless been strained by this sudden exercise and gave way on Monday night.

Needless to say, the dancer was very disappointed that the accident should be the cause of a postponement of the performances. Last night she was very much better, and in the doctor's opinion it is practically certain that she will be able to reappear on Thursday night and the performances with the Cherniavsky continued.

There was, of course, no performance at the Opera House last evening, nor will there be any to-night. Her manager states that those who have booked prior to sailing for India, Miss Allan will be able to reappear on Thursday night and the performances with the Cherniavsky continued.

SHERIDAN'S LIFE AND WORK.

LECTURE BY MISS RUSSELL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, a lecture was delivered by Miss Margaret Russell last evening at the residence of Mrs. M. Shirazee, 10, Walkeshwar Road, on "Sheridan" with recitations and songs from his work. A large gathering of ladies assembled on the occasion.

After giving a sketch of Sheridan's life the lecturer in course of her remarks said that the life of Sheridan fell into two main divisions—the period of his literary activity and that of his political activity. From a biographical point of view, his literary career was far less interesting than his political career, though the results were far more valuable. Continuing, Miss Russell said that play-writing was the most difficult art in the world. Every generation had produced some admirable novelists if not of the first, then of the second rank, whose works were still read and appreciated.

Some recitations and songs from Sheridan's works were rendered and a vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel E. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E. V. D. Commanding.

Bombay, 26th November, 1913.

1230.—The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Headquarters on Monday the 27th inst.

1281. Parade.—To-day Wednesday the 26th inst. Commanding Officers' Parade. 5th inst. at Sir K. Ward Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shoes with Gaiters.

Subject.—Outposts.

1282. Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1283. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Road is reserved for Class Firing as follows:—

"D" Company on 27th and 28th instants.

"C" Company on 29th instants.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.

Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 26th November, 1913.

1. Orderly N.C. Officer for the week—Sergeant A. E. Baird.

2. Riding School daily for recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Muff.

3. Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Headquarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4. The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Headquarters to the Government House on the occasion of the State arrival of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon to-day Wednesday the 26th instants.

5. Dress—Review Order, White.

Members not already in possession of their full dress, are reminded that they should be fitted without delay with the Corps Tailors, Messrs Leach and Webster.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.

Adj. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

AN ASCETIC IMPLICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Several house-searches and arrests were made yesterday in connection with the find at Raja bazaar. The house of a young man, named Motilal Sen, at Hari Ghose's Street, was raided under the direction of the Bengal C.I.D., and, after a search of about a couple of hours, the man who is employed at the Hindustan Bank, was arrested. Another house was also raided and searched, but no arrest is reported to have been made. Four other arrests have been made.

The accused, seventeen in number, were placed yesterday before the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner ordered Ramesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, an ascetic, arrested on Friday night, to be released on bail, but subsequently cancelled the order and directed the man to be placed before him on Tuesday.

LATER.

The police are busy in going through the mass of correspondence recently seized in connection with the search at Raja bazaar. Searches are still being

THE CINEMAS.

NEW FEATURE OF LONDON LIFE.

PUBLIC TASTE EASILY SATISFIED.

When the sleeper awoke in Mr. Wells's book he noticed many and extraordinary changes in the world around him. And not least of these changes that caught the eye was the constant flash and flicker of the advertisements of the new galleries, where the moving picture-screen supplied, with the aid of the megaphone, the place of our newspaper. Similarly, anyone revisiting London to-day, says the *Westminster Gazette*, after a prolonged absence, would find, among other transformations, a number of exotic and Oriental looking buildings called picture palaces, which for a shilling or two, and often for less, he could watch a constant succession of moving photographs dealing partly with actual events, but mainly with a drama as strange and unreal as the actual appearance of the buildings themselves in a modern London street. The constant repetition of these bizarre-looking houses would awake his curiosity, and he would soon find that they were a new form of entertainment altogether. It is difficult to conceive of anyone in the world, outside Central Africa, who has not seen a picture palace, but for the sake of our argument we will predicate such a being, and we fancy that among all the changes in London that would strike him most would be the multitude of picture palaces. The rise and spread of the cinema galleries would appear to this visitor as one of the most striking features of London and provincial life. It has been estimated that at least half a million people visit them every day in London alone. They are more frequented than the music hall or the theatre. These picture galleries must have a great influence on many people, and we may well imagine the visitor setting out to inquire what precisely their effect was. We will accompany him on this inquiry.

Let us endeavour to find out whether the pictures widen the minds of the rising generation, train their powers of observation or educate their faculties. And as presumably these pictures show give this public what they want, or they would not go to them, we may perhaps find some composite photograph in them of the average sentiment and the average emotion. We shall see whether the cinema, in fact, offers a new touchstone to the student who is interested in the psychology of the crowd. For it is not only the middle class that throng the picture palaces, but the populace itself, the dwellers in the workshops and the denizens of the back streets who get a seat for very little more than the cost of a glass of beer.

THE TYPICAL CROWD.

Let us watch a typical crowd entering one of the West End cinemas in the evening. There is a crowd that frequents them all day, but it is not such an interesting one. It is mainly composed of leisured people of the middle classes with their young folk. These people are, of course worth attention. They have their own point of view, which is as immutable as the English Sunday dinner. But for the moment they pale before the more vital and interesting crowd that throng the picture palaces in the evening. In this crowd we may note nearly all the types that are familiar to us in the theatre public. But the so-called smart people are very few in number except at the more select picture palaces. They go, however, in small numbers to all the cinemas in the West End, happy perhaps for once to exchange their ten-shilling stall for a two-shilling seat. They meet the products of the commercial and artistic life of London, rubbing shoulders or once in the same seats, not divided by distinctions of upper circle, pit, or gallery. Kensington and Bermondsey sit side by side or in the same plush chairs, only slightly removed a stage higher or lower. Here the convention of the theatre is reversed, and the further you are from the stage the more you pay. Our servant is sitting in the stalls and we are figuratively in the gallery. The audience is composed mainly of young people. It is as if men over forty shrank from this eye strain and noise rack which seem inseparable from the constant movement and flicker of the pictures on the screen. What effect this eye strain must have on people who constantly go to the picture galleries is not part of our inquiry. But it is significant that the doctors are already beginning to talk of the cinematic eye as the condition brought about by the picture films.

PENNY-DREADFUL DRAMA.

Now the acting in all the pictures, the writer continues, was very good, and yet it cannot be said that any of the dramas that were shown on the screen were in the least convincing. Their American setting made them less real and as for the actual plots, they might all have been drawn from the penny novelette. The only thing that can be said about them is that they were all quite harmless. Indeed, the moral of each drama was excellent. And yet what poor stuff it all was, when one thinks of the scenes from great plays that might have been depicted. We shall doubtless be told that such scenes are depicted, and we hope to meet with them. But nearly all the picture-plays seem to consist of these curiously unreal and often sensational dramas. If it is what the public wants then the public taste must be very easily satisfied. One wondered at the waste of time and energy that had been expended on the taking of the films. Their cumulative effect was that of series of extraordinarily vivid nightmares so that one could not escape from day after day. It would not be fair, however, to draw conclusions from three or four galleries. The picture of the mischievous monkeys at play was at least something to mitigate the force of appeal to maudlin and unreal sentiments that the other pictures made.

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RECLAIMING A SEA.

THE DRAINING OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.
A ROMANCE OF HOLLAND.

The project for draining the Zuyder Zee has appeared in a speech from the Throne in Holland, and it is to be tackled seriously, by the Dutch Minister of Waterstaat. It is, of course, not a new project. Ever since the Dutch Government set itself to reclaim the Haarlemmer Meer, and ran a draining canal through the swamps of North Holland, Dutchmen have looked covetously at the expanse of inland sea stretching from the eastern mouth of the River Vliet to the Yssel and from the island of Texel to the shores of Gelderland.

Six hundred years ago the Zuyder Zee did not exist. A line drawn from Enkhuizen to Stavoren would enclose it as one vast lake. A map showing soundings would reveal its extraordinary shallowness in parts, with a river bed running right across it. If we follow the coastline of Holland, it is clear that at one time the islands at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee were joined to the mainland and to one another, with the Yssel finding an outlet to the sea between the Heider and Texel, where the M. r. D. is now. But though this is true within certain degrees, it can only be stated as a general fact. The Dutch coastline must always have been an uncertain thing. The blowing sand formed a rampart of dunes, which the sea from time to time swept away. Behind the dunes in the low-lying land there must always have been an accumulation of water, fed with the flood and draining with the ebb, and the river flowing through this tended to form a lake, tidal unless regulated by sluices. In a cartulary of the year 903, we find reference to Texel as an island; a twelfth-century map shows Ameland as still part of the mainland. When the other islands parted from the coast it is impossible to say. But in 1170, we have the first record of a great tempest which occurred on All Saints Day, when the island of Wieringen was part of the mainland; in 1251 it was an island. In 1282 occurred the great breach when the spit that still held back the growing waters of Lake Flevo was carried away. With it the name disappears also, while in the years following the flooded lands, soon to be known as the Zuyder Zee, went on increasing. This seems to have been the most disastrous period of all, and the chronicles refer to it as a time of terror. The waters flowed in with every storm from the north-west, sapping the poor and defenceless foundations of the houses, and washing away the foundations of the houses, as village after village, town after town went down before them.

LEGENDS OF MERMEN AND MAIDS.

Writings of the period are full of legends in which an element of horror may be traced by the folklorist. The farmers, with their lands and water, and only found themselves with the necessity of turning fishermen or of starving. It is not surprising that the folklore of the Zuyder villages deals almost exclusively with legends of mermen, mermaids, and amphibious houses. But gradually the land accommodated itself to the new conditions, and there began the prosperity of the cities of the Zuyder Zee. Medemblik, the oldest of them all, from being a country capital, found itself a seaport, and its second life began. Enkhuizen, Hoorn, Monnikendam, on the one side, and Kampen and Stavoren on the other, rose to meet the new conditions. The men of these towns checked the further encroachments of the waves, and organised their forces for what was to be an agonising conflict with the water. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Zuyder Zee was roughly as we know it to-day, but for the small reclamations of land, such as that between Edam and Volendam. The fight with the waves became a habit. There is not a village along the coast, except behind the walls of the high dyke that kept the sea from the land, that has not known the anxiety of nights when the storm-winds were loose, driving the flood waters to the topmost edge of the dyke, with wild waves lashing for a breach. The annals of the island of Marken make a long tale of such nights, for there more floods are a commonplace, and every century has brought its separate disaster.

This long fight has had its effect on the character of the Dutch people. The men who were fighting the sea as a home, and the men who carried the Dutch flag through the world in quest of knowledge, glory, and trade. At home they fought the Spaniards for their independence, while they made for themselves a place in art which is one of the wonders of the Renaissance. Other times have come and gone, and Holland to-day is just emerging from a long period of somnolence. But during the intervening years the Dutch have not for a moment relaxed their watchfulness. Where it has been possible they have even advanced their limits. The great dam at the Heider, extending ten kilometers at Nieuwe Diep at the entrance of the North Holland Canal, has preserved the point of land as a bulwark against further encroachments, and the canal itself has been used to carry off flood-waters from whole areas around Scheffingwoud and Purmerend. In 1643 an engineer named Leeghwater had planned a scheme for draining the Haarlemmer Meer by pumps worked by windmills; in 1848 the invention of the steam pump had made his dream possible, and 45,000 acres were added to Holland. The Dutch are now at work in reclaiming land on the shore of the Dollart, where in 1227 the sea engulfed thirty-three villages on the flat land at the mouth of the Ems. All over Holland the work is going on, and it has been calculated that the area added to the country since 1830 cannot be less than 4,000 square miles.

SOME QUEER RESULTS.
The draining of the Zuyder Zee will no doubt be accompanied by some queer results. The island of Marken, which more than any other part of Holland preserves its ancient character, is to be ringed round by a canal that it may not lose its identity, and it will become a sort of museum. The dead cities of the Zuyder Zee will be inland towns once more, and the population which took to sea-faring when its lands were submerged will take to farming again. The North Sea fishing vessels of the sixteenth century heretofore of Spanish dress for the common-place garb of the peasants around them. It is a pity, but these are losses over which the modern Dutchman will waste no tears. The spirit of progress is abroad in his mind, urged on by the need of political self-preservation, and he will reckon the gain in acres cheap at the price of a few local characteristics which have already begun to disappear.—H. G. Daniels, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

THE TANGO OUSTING BRIDGE.

WHAT THE DANCE HAS DONE

MEN BROUGHT BACK TO THE BALLROOM.

Bridge lovers are in despair, for their carefully-built edifice, which seemed as if it would last for ever, is tottering over. Soon bridge will only be played in London, by the born gamblers and an elderly few whose limbs have lost all suppleness; as a social game it is already practically dead. There is scarcely any need to explain why—one has only to listen to the general conversation to realise its all-powerful rival, the Tango. The enthusiasm for this dance is amazing, it is one of the unexplainable things of the season. It is impossible to say when the craze began; at one moment no one appeared to have the slightest interest in it, and the next every one was Tango mad. Tango teas, Tango dinners, and Tango suppers are daily events in most social circles, and in addition there are many very exclusive little clubs, the sole motive for whose existence are tea and the teaching of the Tango. Last season it was quite the thing to give a series of small dinner parties followed by bridge, but now bridge is forgotten, and an expert Tango teacher is engaged, and the complete evening is spent in mastering the intricate steps of the dance.

One of the chief reasons for the popularity of the Tango is its call on the intellect and individuality of the dancer. You can learn to Tango, writes a correspondent in the *Daily News*, with eight steps—that is to say, you will then be able to get along with your partner without disgracing yourself—right in the real world of life. It comes when you have mastered some hundred or more steps. Then you will be able to give yourself up to your partner, and with him interpret the ever-changing beauties and subtleties of the dance. To Tango well the brain must be alert, the whole body ready to lead or follow according to the position of your partner. An expert Tango dancer will have over two hundred different steps at his command, and these he uses just when and how he pleases, for there is no order or sequence in the changes. A good partner is always quick enough not only to change the second step, but to know intuitively what is in his mind almost as soon as he knows himself. The most artistic Tangosteps are always the people with moods, or what is generally called temperament. The cool-headed, unemotional man or woman may be able to do all the steps in perfect rhythm, but without a certain abandon the dance loses the very essence of its charm.

MUCH PRACTICE REQUIRED.

Only expert dancers and those who have practised a great deal together can interpret the Tango to perfection. Most amateurs use comparatively few steps, and the changes are necessarily less difficult. The Tango as it is being interpreted in the average ballroom is not at all a complicated affair, although even in its simplest form it needs much more brain than the waltz, lancers, or other modern dance ever did.

When the Tango was first heard of as the dance that had captured all Paris, it sounded most alarming in the minds of many people who have never seen it danced in London. The name still has a somewhat unpleasant sound. Indeed, there is a new afternoon dancing club, chiefly for debutantes, shortly to be opened in London, where the Tango will be taught, but it is not to be called a Tango club, because many society mothers protested against the use of the name on the ground that it sounded too theatrical. But no one who has ever seen the Tango danced as it is taught for social use here could find in it anything so vulgar as the vulgarities of vulgarity. There are graceful, undulating movements, but no exaggerated bendings of the body, and no objectionable steps of any description. The reason why it had a bad name was, because in its original form it was an utterly wild and unbridled dance—admirably suited to the tempestuous tempers of South American cowboys—but scarcely likely to be popular in a London ballroom. A few young Argentine cowboys took it to Paris in its cradle form, and the Paris dancing masters at once gave it the more respectable title it had, and forthwith modified it for stage purposes. After that it was further modified for social use, and it is in its latest form that it has reached London. So that our Tango is really the Parisian Tango, and not the Argentine.

THE APPEAL TO MEN.

An interesting point in connection with the Tango is its appeal to the male enthusiasts. A little while ago hostesses all over the country were bemoaning the lack of dancing men. Nothing would induce them to dance; they were bribed in all manner of ways by despairing mothers, but even when they were lured into the ball-room they could only be persuaded to dance two or three dances. But since the Tango has come they are as eager as any girl just out of the schoolroom.

Another peculiarity of the dance is the way in which middle-aged people are being won over to it. An expert Tango dancer and teacher, says the last numbers of middle-aged pupils who are learning for the pure pleasure of the dance. Its slow, graceful movements need no exertion, and one can dance for hours without getting out of breath or over-tired. But all this enthusiasm going to last, or will it die out at the end of the season like all other society crazes?

Mr. Charles D'Albert, the well-known teacher, is certain that its future is as bright as its present. He now has on an average one hundred Tango pupils a day, and he expects to double that number very soon. "You have only to see it danced properly," he said, "to have an immediate desire to learn it, and once learned it is far too clever and fascinating a dance to be merely the craze of a season."

SPECTACULAR TANGO.

Yet another phase of the Tango epidemic is what one may call its non-active side. Several restaurants and theatres have started "Tango Teas," to which the public are invited. Almost the whole of the entertainment consists of Tango dances danced by experts, and the tea is included in the price of admission. These Tango Teas are extremely popular. So many (chiefly women) flock to them that unless you go quite early you stand a very poor chance of a good seat. There the Tango is seen in a variety of extreme forms (also in extreme dresses), but although they may come very much nearer to the original Tango they are not nearly as fascinating nor as graceful as the modified form. The acrobatic bends and gymnastic movements, though effective for stage purposes, are liable to give people a very wrong impression of the Tango. The Tango enthusiast, however, should most certainly go and see these expert dancers, for he will best appreciate the amazing cleverness and extraordinary variety of his beloved dance.

ON "SUPERIOR" DRAMA.

WHY IT DOES NOT DRAW THE PEOPLE.

A DESIRE FOR THE UNLIKE.

The other day, in one of my moments of relaxation (for even a dramatic critic is human), I was playing, writes Mr. E. A. Baughan in the *Daily News*, with a very small child who has only just learned to distinguish between a "go-go" (his name for a motor) and a "doggie." All things that he liked were at one time "doggies." He has several of those elaborate toys, which were not made thirty years ago. Yet he prefers to use his imagination, and, apparently, obtains more lasting pleasure from it. The game which absorbed him, as I watched, was a complex make-believe with a handkerchief and a large silver medal, the recognition of an uncle's prowess at golf. The medal was thrown far ahead, and then the child stalked it on his hands and knees. As soon as it was reached, it was covered with the handkerchief as its ultimate doom. The process was repeated over and over again, but never once did the child's interest weaken. If only, I thought, our players had a tithe of his concentration and imagination, and our dramatists invented the material for the exercise of those qualities, we should hear very little talk about the drama and a great deal of drama itself.

The theatre is one of our grown-up playthings. Drama should stimulate our imagination and not be a grey and balanced analysis of the life of life. Unless we are as free as children in imaginative concentration, Art is a dead letter. To express the beautiful, all that is big or strange or mysterious in human nature, that is the motive force of art and the appeal of Art. It is one long battle with oneself as well as with others, and that battle is so painful to most of us that we desire to forget it, for only the strong glory in the fight itself, only the heroes of the world, the leaders, who think and do things. Art of all kinds is our great mental and moral life. It brings beautiful and new ideas into our life; it gives us, sometimes, true ideas of ourselves; it stimulates courage.

THE GREAT DEMAND.

Is that a mid-Victorian idea? Possibly, but it is also what one may call a recurrent idea. The world has never been without it. It has inspired our religious life, it has given point to life itself. The phittist philosopher does not think of all this, perhaps, when he clamours for plays that will take him out of himself. Amusement, he calls it, and according to his mental equipment, that "amusement" takes different forms. Some of us are amused by great music, by fine pictures, and by poignant drama; others find what they want in musical comedy, in crude melodrama and in the picture palace. Yet a third class, the philosophers and connoisseurs, find some good in all these things.

But one thing we demand: that our art shall be as absorbing to the imagination as my child's game with the handkerchief and medal. We desire some dramatic game that will stimulate and feed our imagination, and take us away from the world around us, and make of life in its ugliest and most dreary aspects, the delights of spiritual reality; for, the little things that bind and cramp us in our daily existence are not life itself. This may be a great illusion; in moments of depression, physical or mental, we think so, for the little things often seem to be the only things that give existence for most of us would be impossible if we could not rise above it, and, for a brief space, live.

"SLOPPY OPTIMISM."

All this, I know, may be characterised as sloppy optimism, the veriest concentration of platitudes; but the artist is an optimist. He may destroy, but it is only that he or others may build beautifully on the site of his destruction. If he destroys for the mere sake of destruction he is not an artist. Now, I find that our superior and literary dramatists (I mention no names, for I am dealing with generalities) expect the world to be interested in their destruction. Great plays, they tell us, do not interest the public. Societies are formed to exploit the pangs of destruction: the grey analysis of sordid people, who in mind and character are absolutely below the average, is considered to be the stuff in which the world should be interested. This morbid dwelling on the worst aspects of human nature, or on some abnormal trait which disgusts even if it thrills, is peculiarly the mark of what is called "superior" drama (I like better the American "high-browed"). And then there is the "superior" comedy, a self-righteous mass of meers, for sure, one is justified in assuming that their authors and the small public that delights in their work, revel in the great glory of the prig and pharisee. Otherwise, if these plays did represent us who see them, we should incontinently leave the world, or lose ourselves in drink or narcotics.

CHEAP EFFECTS.

The real truth of the matter is, I think, that certain men and women, whose life is orderly and sure, desire to see some make-believe of a life entirely unlike their own, just as other men and women crave for a make-believe which is more interesting, romantic, and thrilling than their own existence. There is also the temptation for authors to obtain a cheap effect by drawing characters below the normal standard, and try by a facile admission of the middle of existence. As artists these "superior" dramatists chose the point of least resistance; for, obviously, it must be easier to draw a set of characters far below your own mental and moral plane than invent those who are (let us admit) above it. Still harder is it to draw men and women as they are, with all their undefinable aspirations, and with the noble as well as ignoble traits which make up the human being.

This, then, is the matter with the theatre of to-day: on the one hand we have the superior dramatists who persist in showing their own superiority and pander to the same priggishness in their audiences by writing of human beings below the normal standard, on the other, we have a shabby melodrama which presents some of the brighter aspects of life but without truth, balance, or idealism. The plain man, why, is neither good nor bad, nor a fool, does not belong to the limited movement which delights in sordidness, and is too clever to accept sordid melodrama. He falls back on irresponsible comedies and musical entertainments which have no kind of connection with life, but at any rate do not show it falsely. We hunger for the bread of geniality, humour, poetry and grandeur of thought and action, and the "superior drama" only gives us the stories of sordid cynicism and anaemic analysis.

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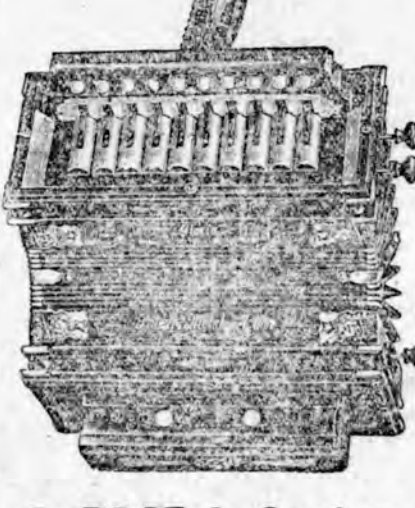
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THRILLING STORY OF THE
ARCTIC.

Those who have upon their shelves the second illustrated edition of "Great Britain's Short History" which the Messrs. Macmillan once issued will look expectantly for the appearance of the new illustrated edition of Macaulay's "History of England" which the same firm are about to publish. It is to be in six volumes, as the first was, and is to be illustrated with new illustrations, and is to be edited by Mr. Macaulay's son, Mr. F. E. Macaulay. Mr. F. E. Macaulay will have either a very easy or a well-nigh impossible task. If he limits himself to corrections, his task will be light; for Macaulay is accurate enough as historians go, but if he were to attempt re-writing, his task would be one of about re-writing. Macaulay's errors of omission and perspective would have to be watched the whole work over again, and hatched out in a different way.

Three hundred students of Queen's University at Kingston Ontario, raided the Opera House destroying the scenery and damaging the building to the extent of 1,200 dollars. The Mayor intervened, and the police stopped the riot. Several students and policemen were injured in the affair, which is characterised by the Press as the most disgraceful in the history of the University.

Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D., Domestic Chaplain of Buckingham Palace has written to the London papers to say that at the dinner given by the King to 500 workmen at the Holborn Restaurant he did not, as reported, pronounce the single grace "God bless the King and save all sinners!" His words really were: "God save the King and bless this dinner."

Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, is announced to be the successor of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore in England, as the interpreter of Eastern poetry and philosophy. Mr. Noguchi is now on his way to England, and he proposes to give a series of public readings of his own works as well as a course of lectures. He will begin at Oxford, where he is to be the guest of Sir Walter Raleigh.

After reading a document relating to loan to a young married woman charged before him with attempting to drown herself, the Marylebone magistrate said the interest worked out at 400 per cent.

With a view to studying the engine system and other internal details of foreign submarine construction, the German Admiralty, it is stated, has placed an order for a submarine of the latest and most powerful type with a leading Italian firm. It is understood that the German naval authorities particularly wish to acquaint themselves with the merits of the F.I.A.T. motor. This is the first time, that Germany has ordered a warship abroad.

The caretaker of the Y. M. C. A. buildings, Ashbourne House, Epsom, and his wife were quietly finishing dinner one afternoon in mail week when a stag bounded through the open French windows and took refuge in the ladder, which measured eight feet by six. Four and a half cups of the Surrey staghounds which had met at Betchworth, seven miles away, followed in the same entrance. The huntsman at the whip quickly came up, and securing the stag, with ropes, placed it in some stable from which it was removed two days later.

A series of notable experiments is about to be undertaken under the auspices of the War Office for the purpose of measuring the extent and precise effect of the recoil when the guns placed, or intended to be placed, in aeroplanes or airships are fired. The experiments will presumably be carried out on Salisbury Plain, and upon the results will depend not only the size and range of the guns to be introduced in future in aircraft of all descriptions, but probably the build of the aircraft themselves. The experiments will be conducted with the idea of reducing the danger of accident to a minimum.

The scheme initiated by the Automobile Association and Motor Union for underwriting the work of way-posting the roads of Great Britain on a co-operative plan already receiving widespread support, has been approved by Sir George Gilbert, chairman of the Road Board, who is himself a contributor to it. Many private owners, though belonging to no motorist organisations, are subscribing to the National Signpost Fund, which has been inaugurated to raise the sum of £50,000, which is necessary for the carrying-out of the work with the assistance and approval of local authorities and organisations concerned with the development and use of the highways.

The Car of Russia, who is at present staying at Livadia, in the Crimea, has had a special car built for him, in order to enable him to make excursions to parts of the country which it is not possible to reach by railway. Besides the touring car for his own use, there is a large closed car for the Czar's staff and also an admirably designed kitchen car. The latter is fitted with an alcohol stove, and contains silver and silver-plated cupboards, cutlery, silver and cutlery for twelve persons, the top of the car is tented, with a folding table and a dozen chairs. The car for the staff can be turned, if necessary, into a bedroom for the Czar's use at night and it contains cupboards for the linen and towels.

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A graphic story of the adventures and death of the explorer of the German expedition, Professor Hantseh, was told by the Rev. Edgar W. Greenshield, a Church of England missionary, on his return to London from work among the Eskimos. He stated that the late professor was going to chart the great inland lake in Baffin land, Lake Kennedy, and was engaged in starting a portion of the coast when he died. His provisions having gone down with the wreck of his vessel, the *Jantina* and his faithful Eskimo, Jantingah, the explorer started from Blacklead lake, inadequate supplies.

"In my opinion it was sheer madness," said he was a fearless man, with considerable pluck," said Mr. Greenshield. "He reached the coast of Fox Channel in safety about 500 miles distant, covering the journey partly by way of the coast, then overland, and over Lake Kennedy, and down the Long River. This journey, a considerable one in the Arctic, was very hard going, as they had to haul the heavy boat which they took with them, and then sledge over the ice and boulders by sheer manual effort."

"At Fox Island the party suffered great privations for want of food, and it was here that one of his Eskimos volunteered to return alone on foot to a cache where provisions were stored. During this journey which took him ten days, the only nourishment which the Eskimo had was a tin of condensed milk, though he had to carry back to Fox Island a heavy load of provisions.

Subsequently, proceeded the narrator, Professor Hantush passed further north to the Fury and Hecla Straits, about 300 miles distant, taking with him only one family of Eskimos (a man and his wife), and a few sledges and dogs. During the trip the animals died, and it was then that the professor's health broke down. When he became stricken down the two Eskimos placed him on a sledge, as they were unable to walk, and then they returned to the coast for food and tools. During this time the Eskimo's wife was seriously ill, and could hardly keep going herself. On returning to the main camp Professor Hantush was laid out on a sledge, and was accompanied by a cumberl, and he was accorded a Christian burial. They wrapped the body in blankets and encased it in pieces of broken sledge, pilined with huck ovens over and around the body. The natives affixed an inscription of some kind on the sledge, and then they returned to the English camp, where they told the Eskimo tongue, also singing a hymn.

shop, to put upon the public as much as possible of their wares, but rather to satisfy a maximum of borrowers with a minimum of books.

There is every now and then a reappearance of "the convict poet," as there is a reappearance of "the convict impostor." He is a creature of the imagination, so much struck with the cleanliness, seclusion, and regularity of the place that he wished he might be imprisoned so as to have conditions favourable to literary work. History, however, proves that none of the Musset takes very kindly to the whitewashed cell and the hour's daily tramp in the court-yard, and the inevitable effect in most cases is that a period of prolonged incarceration ends in a complete mental sterilisation and inducing mental deterioration. Exceptions, however, are numerous, and

interest attaches to a list drawn up by the poet himself of the "National Poets of France" in prison. The latter goes far beyond Verlaine and Cervantes with his "Don Quixote," but not to Boethius with his "De Consolatione Philosophiae," and he comes far far down the list with his "Ballade de la Vieillesse" and "Ballade du Vieillard." Reading these, although "Ballade de la Vieillesse" and "Ballade de la Vieillesse" not the "Ballade de la Vieillesse" which was written in prison, but do not allude to Verlaine and his "Sagesse." Verlaine's imprisonment was worth more than any other, and it was not a mark not only on the poet's character but upon his work, and through his work, on much of the later poetry of France. His conversion took place there, for one thing and another, and it was there that he found the religiousness of sort which M. Francis de Sales did not fail to introduce into the picture of a poet which he drew in his story of "Gésta de la pénitence." Further, although Verlaine had never been your perfect Catholic, he was a Catholic, and he found upon his own sufferings and visions his goal, he found in them new matter of poetry, and his work henceforth becomes more subjective and personal than before. It is very true, but it is not the only thing that is true. At the very least, Verlaine must be credited with the fact that he was a Catholic, and he found in them new matter of poetry, and his work henceforth becomes more subjective and personal than before.

Whether free libraries and book-shops

are rivals or mutual benefactors is a question that has long been solved, and solved in the sense that the former, by enlarging the circle of readers, have therewith enlarged the circle of purchasers, so that they have secured a faithful and enlarged sale of their books. The question, however, of the expediency of those institutions freely circulating fiction is a constantly recurring one. It recurs periodically, for example in country towns when the report of the sale of a new novel is published, showing as it always does, immense proportions of readers of novels. On some occasions that well-known correspondent "Ratepayer" is wont to write to the press, putting it roundly whether it is just and reasonable that the people should be made to pay taxes in order that other people's children should be able to read stories. Novelists also, judging from a recent contribution to the "Author," may have their grievance against the circulation of fiction by free libraries. Thus, in northern town I found that a certain number of borrowed books from the library the sale of which was hanging fire at the shops, and the suggestion was made of a time limit of say two years within which it would be unlawful for such a library to acquire a novel. This case would show that the suggestion stated that here there is the connection of cause and effect between the phenomenon noted, and that had the library not acquired its usual copies a number of copies of at least one novel would have been sold at the shops, and there would be no complaint suggested remedy would be very unwell come. Mr. Wells, probably, would not care for it, and there are many of his friends. They prize their popularity for its own sake and take the resultant *kudon* as part payment for their pains. On the other hand there are other writers and novelists who would prefer that their books should be bought rather than borrowed, and where is the application of the principle intended to end? The existence of libraries, however, will always introduce an element of interference with the rights of authorship and the trade of publishing because their function is not that of

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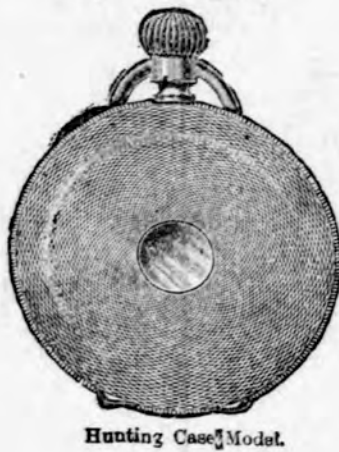
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